THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1792. [No. 1584.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Mr. BARBER,

As ſome Perſons have attempted to juſtify the African Slave Trade as Commercial Syſtem, you are requeſted to inſert in your paper the following Speech delivered in the Britiſh Parliament by Mr THORNTON, a Merchant of diſtinguiſhed reſpectability, in which he reprobates the Trade as a Diſgrace to the Mercantile Character. *One of your Readers.*

MR. THORNTON ſaid he was under the neceſſity of riſing for the purpoſe of remarking, that the two Hon. Gentlemen who had ſpoke before him, had not ſaid any thing relating to the chief and only propoſition before the Houſe—the Abolition of the Slave Trade from Africa. He was a Merchant, as well as the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke immediately before him; and he confeſſed, that in all trades there might be diſhonourable branches; from which he wiſhed particularly to reſcue the character of that profeſſion to which he belonged. The Slave-Trade was a crime; it was not a trade. The dreadful ſcenes of kidnapping, murder, and ravage, which univerſally accompanied it, rendered it incumbent on every Member of that Houſe and on himſelf in particular, to endeavour to reſcue the character of his Country, and of commercial men, from the foul imputations to which both muſt be liable, while that trade was carried on.

It had been induſtriouſly circulated that the great political characters were on one ſide, and the mercantile men on the other ſide—He certainly meant to argue the queſtion in a mercantile point of view, not however on any narrow principles of Commerce, but on principles liberal and enlarged.—By the way the two oppoſers of the Abolition ſeemed to defend that proverb in the play, *My Son get Money—honeſtly if you can—but Get Money.*—Get Slaves—honeſtly if you can—but get ſlaves. They ſeemed to have to ally forgotten all thoſe horrid inſtances of cruelty adduced by Mr. Wilberforce and tho' they had travelled to the Weſt Indies, they had never paid a viſit to Africa. Mr. Thornton then related ſome nefarious practices that had been adopted near the Settlement of Sierra Leone. The relations of a King of a neighbouring diſtrict had been kidnapped by a Captain Cox, and ſold in the Weſt-Indies. This circumſtance induced the King to tranſmit the following Letter to the Sierra Leone Settlers "My ſubjects, and the ſubjects, of other Kings have been ſtolen away by the inhabitants of all nations who viſit this coaſt. Three of my own relations have been taken away by a Capt. Coxe, and ſold for Slaves, for what reaſon I know not. I never moleſted the property or perſon of others, I love the natives of Great Britain, I have borne many inſults from them, which have occaſioned me to be ſilent ſo long, whether I ſhall ſee my relations again I know not, but thoſe who took them will be called to account for their actions one day or another."

He adverted to the Petitions before the Houſe, which, he maintained, ſhowed the ſenſe of the public, with regard to the general injuſtice of the Trade; and that it was derogatory from the character and dignity of the Nation, to ſuffer it to be carried on. He thought that while the enemies of our invaluable Conſtitution were endeavouring to ſow the ſeeds of diſcontent, it would be highly incumbent on that Houſe to evince to the public, that they were not the laſt to feel thoſe public ſentiments of juſtice; and that they ſhould rather anticipate the public ſentiments on every great point.

He hoped, notwithſtanding the variety of opinions which prevailed that there would be this night an unanimous deciſion for the Queſtion, thereby to ſhow that high ſenſe of Juſtice and humanity, for which this Country had always ſtood pre eminent.

To the EDITOR *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

The following addreſs of a number of the Clergy in England to the Miniſters in the Archdeaconry of Leiceſter, inviting their united application in a petition to Parliament praying for the Abolition of the African Slave-Trade, you will pleaſe to inſert in your paper, together with the Petition ſubjoined—Perhaps their Brethren of the Sacred Order in this Country may be incited by the laudable example to "Go and do likewiſe."

"BEING deeply impreſſed with the iniquity of the Slave Trade, and its utter inconſiſtency with the Chriſtian religion, we feel ourſelves bound in duty to perſevere in applying to Parliament for its ſuppreſſion. We add, that we will avail ourſelves of every proper opportunity of doing this which may occur.

"Convinced as we are, that each clergyman, in the exerciſe of his parochial functions, is bound to impreſs preſſing on his flock the guilt of any evil practices prevalent among them; ſo we think that, when once a body of clergy have been roufed into action by the crying enormity of ſome national ſin, they are bound to perſiſt in reiterating their ſenſe of its heinouſneſs ſo long as that ſin remains. And at this juncture, when the zeal of a large portion of the laity for aboliſhing the odious traffic in our fellow creatures ſeems to have revived with additional fervor, and a proſpect opens of the ſubject being ſpeedily taken into conſideration by Parliament, we conceive that ſilence on our part would be a derilection of our duty as Men, as Britons, and as conſiſtent Miniſters of the Goſpel.

"We are firmly convinced, by the cleareſt teſtimony of the Holy Scriptures, that neither the example of others, nor any incidental circumſtances of private or political expediency, can authorize either an individual, or a collection of individuals formed into a nation, to continue any practice whatever which is cruel, iniquitous, and unchriſtian.

"We therefore beg leave to requeſt your attendance at the Three Cranes, in Leiceſter, at twelve o'clock, on Thurſday, the 15th of March, to conſider of a petition to the Houſe of Commons for the abolition of the African Slave-Trade. We are, with great reſpect, Reverend Brethren, your moſt faithful and obedient ſervants, (Signed) THOMAS GRAVES,

Rector of Broughton Aſtley,

and by forty nine other reſpectable names.

In conſequence of the above invitation, at a numerous meeting of the Clergy, March 15, the Rev. Thomas Greaves in the chair, the following petition was unanimouſly agreed on:

"To the Hon. the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament aſſembled; the humble Petition of the Clergy within the Archdeaconry of Leiceſter, ſheweth,

"That your petitioners, impreſſed with a deep ſenſe of the iniquity of the African Slave Trade, behold its continuance with increaſing concern, eſpecially ſince the evidence laid before the Houſe hath fully proved its enormity: That they think themſelves bound, as Miniſters of that Holy Religion which inculcates univerſal love, humbly to remonſtrate againſt a traffic, which is a conſtant violation of the moſt eſſential duties of Chriſtianity—and which, if continued under the ſanction of the Britiſh Legiſlature, may be expected to bring down upon this country the ſevereſt judgments of Heaven:—Anxious, therefore, for the bleſſing of Almighty God upon the Government under which they live, and for the honour of that Goſpel which they are concerned to maintain, they beg leave to renew their application to this Honourable Houſe, being fully perſuaded that no plea of political neceſſity or commercial intereſt, can juſtify what reaſon and Revelation forbid: That they therefore humbly pray this Honourable Houſe to adopt ſuch meaſures as to its wiſdom may appear moſt effectual, for the aboliſhing of the Slave Trade."

The members for the county were afterwards requeſted to preſent the petition, and to give it their warmeſt ſupport.

SLAVE-TRADE.

In the Britiſh Houſe of Commons on the 3d of April laſt,

MR. WHITBREAD ſaid, if all the other arguments in favour of the motion had failed; if it were made to appear that the ſlaves in our Weſt India Iſlands were treated with all poſſible humanity;—if it were proved that by their removal *from* their native climate they were reſcued from danger and from death; if it was proved that their lives were paſſed in eaſe, and that on their death-bed their eyes were cloſed by content, ſtill he muſt vote for an Abolition of the Traffic.

No mildneſs in practice could make right that which was fundamentally wrong. Nothing could make him give in his aſſent to the original law of delivering man over to the deſpotiſm of man. It was too degrading to ſee, not the produce of human labour, but man himſelf made the object of trade, and this was the more mortifying when it was recollected that the known effect of ſuch a Deſpotiſm tended to corrupt beings naturally good and to vitiate and debaſe the beſt underſtandings.

He proceeded to vindicate the authenticity and reſpectability of the petitions on the Table, as ſpeaking the general ſenſe of an intelligent Majority of the nation. If they were alike in ſubſtance, it was only becauſe there was but one plain tale to be told.

With reſpect to the diſturbances in St. Domingo, they had been unfoundedly laid to ariſe from the diſcuſſions on this ſubject in Europe. The fact was that in every human boſom a line was drawn, beyond which human patience could not proceed. It ſhould therefore ſuggeſt itſelf to us, that if we did not avail ourſelves of the example, we ſhould beware of ſimilar conſequences. A Negro, he obſerved, in the phraſe of Shakeſpear, had "organs, dimenſions, affections, and paſſions." If we tickled them, they would laugh; if we wounded them, they would bleed; and if we wronged them, as we long and manifeſtily have done, we ſhould in the end beware of their revenge!

Mr. PITT ſaid, that at ſo late an hour (ſix in the morning) he ſhould offer his ſentiments but briefly.—He was happy that the oppoſition to this queſtion was now ſo far narrowed that both parties were agreed in the Ultimate Object, and that the only difference was reſpecting the period at which the Abolition ſhould take place—He rejoiced that the ſentence of this Trade was ſealed, and that before the cloſe of this Century, this Curſe and Opprobrium of Mankind was likely to be at an end forever. He for his part differed ſo far with his friends near him, that he preferred the direct to the circuitous route, as he ſaw no ground of expediency on which the Abolition ſhould be deferred, for an hour. After reaſoning ſome time on the calculation of the births and deaths of Negroes in the different Iſlands, which he had produced in a former year, he concluded by ſaying, that if the Weſt India merchants came forward to demand a compenſation, that claim muſt be conſidered at a future period; but he muſt in the mean time vote againſt a traffic which he conſidered as radically and inevitably unjuſt.

European Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, May 27.

BY the laſt letters from Italy we learn, that the Grand Duke of Tuſcany has, on account of the preſent war declared all the ports in his kingdom to be Neutral.

Vienna, May 22. We have now received certain advice of the marching of five Pruſſian regiments through Bohemia. They will be at Coblentz by the 20th of July.

Bruſſels, May 29. We learn from Lurtz, that the abbey de Fiquemont, Grand Vicar of that Diocele, a man remarkable for his amiable qualities, has been murdered by the populace, under the idea of his being an Ariſtocrat.

Munich, May 9 The Elector of Bavaria has again aſſured M. d'Aſſigny, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of France here, that it was his invariable determination never to deviate from a ſyſtem of perfect neutrality.

Neuf-Briſack, May 11. The body of officers belonging to the 13th regiment of infantry, is almoſt totally regenerating. Officer ſoldiers, who carry their titles on the point of their ſwords, have replaced theſe noblemen whoſe boaſt was family.

M. Poulet, colonel, and eleven of his adherents, have deſerted.

Colmar, May 12. A Picket of Auſtrians, compoſed of 9 men, without accident, croſſed the Rhine a few days ſince; they belonged to the regiment of Gemmingen. Several more deſerters from that body have joined our regiment of Salm Salm.

The ſale of National property proceeds with aſtoniſhing ſucceſs: A lot legally valued at 33,000 livres actually ſold this day at upwards of 100,000 livres.

Valenciennes, May 18. If the forces of France have been diſgraced by flight and maſſacre, they have been dignified by private heroiſm and abhorrence of both.—A grenadier named Pie, wounded at Quievrain, called out to his officer—"Diſpatch me, that I may be ſpared the ſight of our ſhame. Behold I die beſide my firelock, regretting I can bear it no longer."

The ſword was this day taken by Marſhals Rochambeau and Luckner to grenadier Pie, who received it at the hoſpital, where he lies ill of a fever, a numerous deputation from the whole army aſſiſted at the ceremony. The grenadier having received the ſword, held it up in view of thoſe about him, and ſaid—"See what a reward for good behaviour! my friends; we ſhall be invincible if we obey the orders of our officers, and adhere to an exact and ſevere diſcipline."

LONDON, June 8—9.

The municipality of Warſaw gave a grand dinner in the Palace of Raizvil, on the 13th of May, to 500 perſons. The King of Poland, who was among the company when his health was drank as King, roſe and ſaid, "the period is arrived, in which artificial diſtinctions ceaſe, except as far as they are conferred by the people, and are acknowledged by thoſe who are honoured with them to be ſo conferred. *Vive la Municipalite.*" Afterwards the King drank *Vive la Nation*; and the Hall reſounded with the ſhouts of *Vive le Roi, Vive le Premier Citoyen, Vive l'Ami des Hommes.*

In Poland there prevails a ſpirit of the greateſt ardor and unanimity. Every thing is put upon a warlike footing. All the regiments which are not yet employ-

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1792. [No. 1584.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Mr. BARBER,

As some Persons have attempted to justify the African Slave Trade as a Commercial System, you are requested to insert in your paper the following Speech delivered in the British Parliament by Mr. THORNTON, a Merchant of distinguished respectability, in which he reprobates the Trade as a Disgrace to the Mercantile Character. *One of your Readers.*

MR. THORNTON said he was under the necessity of rising for the purpose of remarking, that the two Hon. Gentlemen who had spoke before him, had not said any thing relating to the chief and only proposition before the House—the Abolition of the Slave Trade from Africa. He was a Merchant, as well as the Hon. Gentleman who spoke immediately before him; and he confessed, that in all trades there might be dishonourable branches; from which he wished particularly to rescue the character of that profession to which he belonged. The Slave-Trade was a crime; it was not a trade. The dreadful scenes of kidnapping, murder, and ravage, which universally accompanied it, rendered it incumbent on every Member of that House and on himself in particular, to endeavour to rescue the character of his Country, and of commercial men, from the foul imputations to which both must be liable, while that trade was carried on.

It had been industriously circulated that the great political characters were on one side, and the mercantile men on the other side—He certainly meant to argue the question in a mercantile point of view, not however on any narrow principles of Commerce, but on principles liberal and enlarged.—By the way the two opposers of the Abolition seemed to defend that proverb in the play, *My Son get Money—honestly if you can—but Get Money.*—Get Slaves—honestly if you can—but get Slaves. They seemed to have totally forgotten all those horrid instances of cruelty adduced by Mr. Wilberforce and tho' they had travelled to the West Indies, they had never paid a visit to Africa. Mr. Thornton then related some nefarious practices that had been adopted near the Settlement of Sierra Leone. The relations of a King of a neighbouring district had been kidnapped by a Captain Cox, and sold in the West-Indies. This circumstance induced the King to transmit the following Letter to the Sierra Leone Settlers "My subjects, and the subjects, of other Kings have been stolen away by the inhabitants of all nations who visit this coast. Three of my own relations have been taken away by a Capt. Coxe, and sold for Slaves, for what reason I know not. I never molested the property or person of others, I love the natives of Great Britain, I have borne many insults from them, which have occasioned me to be silent so long, whether I shall see my relations again I know not, but those who took them will be called to account for their actions one day or another."

He adverted to the Petitions before the House, which, he maintained, showed the sense of the public, with regard to the general injustice of the Trade; and that it was derogatory from the character and dignity of the Nation, to suffer it to be carried on. He thought that while the enemies of our invaluable Constitution were endeavouring to sow the seeds of discontent, it would be highly incumbent on that House to evince to the public, that they were not the last to feel these public sentiments of justice; and that they should rather anticipate the public sentiments on every great point.

He hoped, notwithstanding the variety of opinions which prevailed that there would be this night an unanimous decision for the Question, thereby to show that high sense of Justice and humanity, for which this Country had always stood pre eminent.

To the EDITOR *of the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

SIR,

The following address of a number of the Clergy in England to the Ministers in the Archdeaconry of Leicester, inviting their united application in a petition to Parliament praying for the Abolition of the African Slave-Trade, you will please to insert in your paper, together with the Petition subjoined—Perhaps their Brethren of the Sacred Order in this Country may be incited by the laudable example to "Go and do likewise."

"BEING deeply impressed with the iniquity of the Slave Trade, and its utter inconsistency with the Christian religion, we feel ourselves bound in duty to persevere in applying to Parliament for its suppression. We add, that we will avail ourselves of every proper opportunity of doing this which may occur.

"Convinced as we are, that each clergyman, in the exercise of his parochial functions, is bound to persist pressing on his flock the guilt of any evil practices prevalent among them; so we think that, when once a body of clergy have been roused into action by the crying enormity of some national sin, they are bound to persist in reiterating their sense of its heinousness so long as that sin remains. And at this juncture, when the zeal of a large portion of the laity for abolishing the odious traffic in our fellow creatures seems to have revived with additional fervor, and a prospect opens of the subject being speedily taken into consideration by Parliament, we conceive that silence on our part would be a dereliction of our duty as Men, as Britons, and as consistent Ministers of the Gospel.

"We are firmly convinced, by the clearest testimony of the Holy Scriptures, that neither the example of others, nor any incidental circumstances of private or political expediency, can authorize either an individual, or a collection of individuals formed into a nation, to continue any practice whatever which is cruel, iniquitous, and unchristian.

"We therefore beg leave to request your attendance at the Three Cranes, in Leicester, at twelve o'clock, on Thursday, the 15th of March, to consider of a petition to the House of Commons for the abolition of the African Slave-Trade. We are, with great respect, Reverend Brethren, your most faithful and obedient servants, (Signed) THOMAS GRAVES,

Rector of Broughton Astley,

and by forty nine other respectable names.

In consequence of the above invitation, at a numerous meeting of the Clergy, March 15, the Rev. Thomas Greaves in the chair, the following petition was unanimously agreed on:

"To the Hon. the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled; the humble Petition of the Clergy within the Archdeaconry of Leicester, sheweth,

"That your petitioners, impressed with a deep sense of the iniquity of the African Slave Trade, behold its continuance with increasing concern, especially since the evidence laid before the House hath fully proved its enormity: That they think themselves bound, as Ministers of that Holy Religion which inculcates universal love, humbly to remonstrate against a traffic, which is a constant violation of the most essential duties of Christianity—and which, if continued under the sanction of the British Legislature, may be expected to bring down upon this country the severest judgments of Heaven:—Anxious, therefore, for the blessing of Almighty God upon the Government under which they live, and for the honour of that Gospel which they are concerned to maintain, they beg leave to renew their application to this Honourable House, being fully persuaded that no plea of political necessity or commercial interest, can justify what reason and Revelation forbid: That they therefore humbly pray this Honourable House to adopt such measures as to its wisdom may appear most effectual, for the abolition of the Slave-trade."

The members for the county were afterwards requested to present the petition, and to give it their warmest support.

SLAVE-TRADE.

In the British House of Commons on the 3d of April last,

MR. WHITBREAD said, if all the other arguments in favour of the motion had failed; if it were made to appear that the Slaves in our West India Islands were treated with all possible humanity;—if it were proved that by their removal from their native climate they were rescued from danger and from death; if it was proved that their lives were spent in ease, and that on their death-bed their eyes were closed by content, still he must vote for an Abolition of the Traffic.

No mildness in practice could make right that which was fundamentally wrong. Nothing could make him give in his assent to the original sin of delivering man over to the despotism of man. It was too degrading to see, not the produce of human labour, but man himself made the object of trade, and this was the more mortifying when it was recollected that the known effect of such a Despotism tended to corrupt hearts naturally good and to vitiate and debase the best understandings.

He proceeded to vindicate the authenticity and respectability of the petitions on the Table, as speaking the general sense of an intelligent Majority of the nation. If they were alike in substance, it was only because there was but one plain tale to be told.

With respect to the disturbances in St. Domingo, they had been unfoundedly said to arise from the discussions on this subject in Europe. The fact was that in every human bosom a line was drawn, beyond which human patience could not proceed! It should therefore suggest itself to us, that if we did not avail ourselves of the example, we should beware of similar consequences. A Negro, he observed, in the phrase of Shakespear, had "organs, dimensions, affections, and passions." If we tickled them, they would laugh; if we wounded them, they would bleed; and if we wronged them, as we long and manifestly have done, we should in the end beware of their revenge!

Mr. PITT said, that at so late an hour (six in the morning) he should offer his sentiments but briefly.—He was happy that the opposition to this question was now so far narrowed that both parties were agreed in the Ultimate Object, and that the only difference was respecting the period at which the Abolition should take place—He rejoiced that the sentence of this Trade was sealed, and that before the close of this Century, this Curse and Opprobrium of Mankind was likely to be at an end forever. He for his part differed so far with his friends near him, that he preferred the direct to the circuitous route, as he saw no ground of expediency on which the Abolition should be deferred, for an hour. After reasoning some time on the calculation of the births and deaths of Negroes in the different Islands, which he had produced in a former year, he concluded by saying, that if the West India merchants came forward to demand a compensation, that claim must be considered at a future period; but he must in the mean time vote against a traffic which he considered as radically and inevitably unjust.

European Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, May 27.

BY the last letters from Italy we learn, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany has, on account of the present war declared all the ports in his kingdom to be neutral.

Vienna, May 21. We have now received certain advice of the marching of five Prussian regiments through Bohemia. They will be at Coblentz by the 20th of July.

Brussels, May 29. We learn from Lurtz, that the abbey de Figuemont, Grand Vicar of that Diocese, a man remarkable for his amiable qualities, has been murdered by the populace, under the idea of his being an Aristocrat,

Munich, May 9. The Elector of Bavaria has again assured M. d' Assigny, Minister Plenipotentiary of France here, that it was his invariable determination never to deviate from a system of perfect neutrality.

Neuf-Brisack, May 11. The body of officers belonging to the 13th regiment of infantry, is almost totally regenerating. Officer soldiers, who carry their titles on the point of their swords, have replaced these noblemen whose boast was family.

M. Poulet, colonel, and eleven of his adherents, have deserted.

Colmar, May 12. A Picket of Austrians, composed of 9 men, without accident, crossed the Rhine a few days since; they belonged to the regiment of Gemmingen. Several more deserters from that body have joined our regiment of Salm Salm.

The sale of National property proceeds with astonishing success: A lot legally valued at 33,000 livres actually sold this day at upwards of 100,000 livres.

Valenciennes, May 18. If the forces of France have been disgraced by flight and massacre, they have been dignified by private heroism and abhorrence of both.—A grenadier named Pie, wounded at Quievrain, called out to his officer—"Despatch me, that I may be spared the sight of our shame. Behold I die beside my firelock, regretting I can bear it no longer."

The sword was this day taken by Marshals Rochambeau and Luckner to grenadier Pie, who received it at the hospital, where he lies ill of a fever, a numerous deputation from the whole army assisted at the ceremony. The grenadier having received the sword, held it up in view of those about him, and said—"See what a reward for good behaviour! my friends; we shall be invincible if we obey the orders of our officers, and adhere to an exact and severe discipline."

LONDON, June 8—9.

The municipality of Warsaw gave a grand dinner in the Palace of Redzivil, on the 13th of May, to 500 persons. The King of Poland, who was among the company when his health was drank as King, rose and said, "the period is arrived, in which artificial distinctions cease, except as far as they are conferred by the people, and are acknowledged by those who are honoured with them to be so conferred. *Vive la Municipalite.*" Afterwards the King drank *Vive la Nation*; and the Hall resounded with the shouts of *Vive le Roi, Vive le Premier Citoyen, Vive l'Ami des Hommes.*

In Poland there prevails a spirit of the greatest ardor and unanimity. Every thing is put upon a warlike footing. All the regiments which are not yet emplo-

ed are preparing to join the great armies, and by a late decree of the Diet all the militia incorporated with the troops of the line.

On Sunday the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, with 219 members of both Houses of Parliament, brought up the Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament assembled, on the late proclamation for preventing seditious meetings, which the King, attended on the throne by the Prince of Wales, and Duke of York, received graciously.

ST JOHN's (Antigua) July 17.

We have been favoured with the report of Capt. Welch from London just arrived at Barbadoes of the following pleasing account of the situation of affairs in the East Indies, viz. That on the 26th of June, in lat. 17. and long. 26. west he spoke the Lord Camden, Capt. Dance, from Madras, who sailed from thence on the 17th of March and gave the following account. That Lord Cornwallis arrived off Seringapatam with the allied army on the 4th February, and made his attack on Tippoo's camp on the 6th drove him out of his forts, took possession of two pieces of cannon, and razed all his works — On the 19th a cessation of hostilities took place, peace was concluded in March — conditions as follows; Tippoo to give up one half of his country, and to pay 3 crores, 70 lacks of rupees, equal to three million sterling. One half of the money was paid down in Tippoo's camp, and the other half to be paid in a year. His two sons were given as hostages for the performance of the treaty. The ceded country and the money to be equally divided among the three allied powers.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.

Capt. Anderson, in the brig Sally, arrived yesterday, in 15 days from St. Eustatius, brings accounts, that, on Saturday the 14th ult. a gale of wind happened at the Windward Islands, that was some what alarming. It blew from S. to S. S. E. continued about 8 hours with violence — That at St. Eustatius most of the vessels put to sea, several lost their anchors, and all had not returned on Tuesday 17th.

At Old Road, St. Kitts, a large ship, being unable to put to sea, was driven on shore, having on board 600 hhds. of sugar which, with the ship, was entirely lost.

At Gaudaloupe and Martinico they had not heard of any damage, but suppose at Bassaterre and St. Pierre they must have been much exposed,

He also relates, that at these Islands there are great apprehensions of a hurricane these months — that the sages among them observe, with concern, the symptoms, that are mostly previous to those calamitous phenomena,

The ship Pennsylvania, Capt. Harding left Havre de Grace the 6th of June — American produce at that time was low, and there were pleasing accounts of plentiful crops all over France. The Pennsylvania brings nothing of an interesting nature respecting the French and Austrian armies.

The ship Phœbe, Capt. Justice, arrived this day from Lisbon. Capt. Justice left Lisbon the 2 th June, at which time the Queen was recovering from her late indisposition. Two ships of the line, and two frigates were fitting out, that the Queen accompanied by Doctor Willis, might, in a short voyage, enjoy the benefit of the sea air.

Thursday last a powder mill, containing about two tons of gun powder, about 13 miles from this city, belonging to Mr. Kerfer, was by accident blown up — four people were killed, and two others thought to be mortally wounded.

August 8.

The Baltimore Daily Repository of the 4th inst. says — A gentleman of veracity who arrived there last evening, from Fort Pitt, gives the following melancholy intelligence: That on Sunday last a faithful Indian, that served under Gen. St. Clair, and was taken on the 4th of November last, had arrived there — who informed that all the Commissioners (Major Truman, of this place, Hardin, of Kentucky, and others) sent out to pacify the Indians to treaty, were murdered by them: — that a sergeant and 12 men in the Ohio country, in the neighbourhood of Fort Jefferson were cut off.

Monday last the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States met at the new City Hall, in this city — present, the Chief Justice and the whole bench of Associate Judges. Business of great importance it is said is pending.

Copy of a letter from James Maury, Esq. Consul for the United States at Liverpool, to the Secretary of State, dated May 8, 1792.

Sir,

I request you to have it made known that no Tobacco-laden vessel whatever, under one hundred and sixty tons register can enter an Irish port without being subject, with cargo, to confiscation, even if only for touching for orders to a market. This is precisely the predicament of the Defiance, Captain Hatrons touching at Cork the 29th past, for orders of the consignee here — under seizure for being under size, but I hope will soon be liberated.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) JAMES MAURY.

Letters by the British Packet, say, that affairs were going on well in France, and that exchange between England and that country was rising — which is a sure indication of the public opinion being favorable to the cause of liberty in that country. That Poland was actually invaded by Russia — That affairs in Ireland appeared to be drawing to an interesting crisis — that the Catholics in that kingdom were now *demanding* those rights and privileges which they have heretofore prayed for.

NEW YORK, July 10.

Extract of a letter from an eminent Merchant, dated Falmouth, June 9.

"As it may be useful to you to be acquainted with the state of the markets for wheat, I have thought it necessary to give you the purport of such advices as I have lately received from Lisbon. "This market is completely glutted with grain; no less than 60 cargoes now actually unloading in this river, for which there is no sale from on board, as these buyers are full and will not buy for the present: 100,000 moys wheat, (each moy equal to 24 bushels) which cannot all meet sale these 12 months to come. The approaching Harvest in this kingdom and Spain promise to be abundant.

"The Ports of England are at present shut against the Inspection of foreign grain, there is a great prospect of a plentiful harvest, and little supplies will be wanted in this country."

WINDSOR (Vermont) August 7.

By a gentleman immediately from Montreal, we learn that about four weeks since, the famous Indian partizan, known by the name of Capt. Blue Jacket, was at Detroit, with about 2000 men, waiting for the Americans to come out into the woods; it is believed at Montreal, that in case the Americans do not go out, they will be divided into small parties to harrass our frontiers.

BOSTON, August 8.

A letter of a late date from Amsterdam informs, that the King of Prussia has declared war against the Empress of Russia. The cause is said to be, the immoral designs of Catharine against Poland — the ally of Prussia.—

PROVIDENCE, August 18.

Saturday evening last we had a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by high wind. The clouds were very highly charged with the electric fluid, the lightning was unusually vivid, and almost incessant. About eleven o'clock the house of Mr. Oliver Carpenter, wheelwright, was struck, and considerably damaged, the lightning entering by the chimney. — Two families reside in the house, several of whom experienced a severe shock, and Mr. Carpenter was rendered insensible for a short time.

A house on the West Side of the River was unroofed by the Wind.

We hear that a new barn with 15 tons of hay and quantity of grain in it, belonging to Mr. Stephen Burlingame, of Coventry, was burnt by the lightning, and two cows killed, which lay near the barn — Several stacks of barley, hay, &c. in different Parts, were also destroyed by the lightning. — At Norwich, a cow was killed the same evening.

NEWPORT, August 20.

Saturday Night the 11th inst. there was a violent Tempest at Dartmouth and Westport, which did considerable Damage. In Dartmouth, the House of Mr. Joseph Howland, was struck with Lightning, and his Wife much hurt: A Stack of Grain, belonging to Mr. Ebenezer Allen, adjoining, was consumed by Lightning. The same Night Mr. Job Durfee of Portsmouth on this Island, had 17 Sheep killed also by the Lightning.

A Correspondent observes, that the Method of holding Persons up to View as Candidates for public Offices through the Channel of News-Papers, may be considered attended with this Advantage, that every Citizen from thence has an Opportunity of endeavouring to investigate the Sentiments which they entertain on any Matters of Importance likely to be subject to their Decision, should they be elected to the Offices for which they stand forth as Candidates — impressed with this Idea, he had taken the Liberty occasionally to inquire of such as were likely to be acquainted with the Gentlemen who have been recently named as Characters suitable to represent this State in Congress, what *their* sentiments were upon some interesting Subjects which most probably would come under the Consideration of that Honorable Body, particularly the *Abolition of the Slave Trade* — divers of them of whom he made inquiry informed him, that one of the Gentlemen, Mr. Francis Malbone, of Newport, had heretofore manifested a *printed* Opposition against the Suppression of this Traffic, and still appeared opposed to its immediate Abolition — The propagating of which Report, if Groundless, appeared to him to operate to prejudicially to Mr. Malbone, that he had thought it his Duty to give him this Information, that he might have an Opportunity by a public *explicit* Declaration, to clear himself from an Objection that would be with so much Weight against his Character at the ensuing Election — or, if it was a true Representation, that the Public might be seasonably apprized, and take Measures accordingly — Conceiving, however, that it is impossible for a Gentleman of so much Benevolence and Humanity as Mr. Malbone's Friends say he possesses, to believe it right that Thousands of his Brethren, Children of one common Parent, should be forcibly rent from all the Endearments of social and domestic Life, mutilated and enslaved, because thro' the diverse Dispensations of *Providence* they were of a different Colour, and lived upon a different Spot of Earth from himself.

ANECDOTE.

TWO Physicians in a distant Government, who were near Neighbours to each other, disagreed concerning the Practice of Physic; after a Spirit of Envy and Discord had continued a long Time, One of them reported, that he could always tell when People would die before Hand; for when he heard his Antagonist pulverizing Medicine in a large Mortar, it was a certain Sign of a *Funeral*.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

The stormy ebullitions of passion, from blasphemy to murder, are less terrific, than one single act of cool villany — still rabies, is more dangerous, than the paroxisms of fever — Who, without pressing temptation tells a lie, acts, without pressing temptation, act ignobly and meanly.

LAVETER.

IN a country like ours, teeming with liberty, the *petit maitre* and impudent hardener, equally claim the *supreme* privilege of publishing the puerile effusions of a distempered brain, or the *corrupt* overflowings of a *malignant heart*; and neither talents, virtue or urbanity, are exempt from the petulerous blasts of their arrogance and villany — "The fairest blossoms are the reptiles food." — Instead of pursuing the honorable road of acquiring reputation, they are perpetually striving to bring others down to the *sink* of their own level.

In applying these observations to the dictious writer of two pieces in the Newport Mercury, under the signature of Z, some apology may perhaps be thought necessary for noticing a person of such a *kind* of character (if character he may be said have) as could not much *appreciate* the merit of the gentlemen whom he traduced, had he attempted their panegyric in strains even as *swelling* as those which he bestowed on the patron he

ed are preparing to join the great armies, and by a late decree of the Diet all the militia incorporated with the troops of the line.

On Sunday the Lord Chancellor, and the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, with 219 members of both Houſes of Parliament, brought up the Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, on the late proclamation for preventing ſeditious writings, which the King, attended by the throne by the Prince of Wales, and Duke of York, received graciouſly.

ST. JOHN's (Antigua) July 17.

We have been favoured with the report of Capt. Welch from London juſt arrived at Barbadoes of the following pleaſing account of the ſituation of affairs in the Eaſt Indies, viz. That on the 26th of June, in lat. 17, and long. 26. weſt he ſpoke the Lord Camden, Capt. Dance, from Madras, who ſailed from thence on the 17th of March and gave the following account: That Lord Cornwallis arrived off Seringapatam with the allied army on the 4th February, and made his attack on Tippoo's camp on the 9th drove him out of his forts, took poſſeſſion of 70 pieces of cannon, and razed all his works.—— On the 17th a ceſſation of hoſtilities took place, peace was concluded in March—conditions as follows; Tippoo to give up one half of his country, and to pay 3 crores, 70 lacks of rupees, equal to three million ſterling. One half of the money was paid down in Tippoo's camp, and the other half to be paid in a year. His two ſons were given as hoſtages for the performance of the treaty. The ceded country and the money to be equally divided among the three allied powers.

PHILADELHPIA, Auguſt 4.

Capt. Anderſon, in the brig Sally, arrived yeſterday, in 15 days from St. Euſtatius, brings accounts, that, on Saturday the 14th ult. a gale of wind happened at the Winward Iſlands, that was ſome what alarming. It blew from S. to S. S. E. continued about 8 hours with violence—That at St. Euſtatius moſt of the veſſels put to ſea, ſeveral loſt their anchors, and all had not returned on Tueſday 17th.

At Old Road, St. Kitts, a large ſhip, being unable to put to ſea, was driven on ſhore, having on board 500 hhds. of ſugar which, with the ſhip, was entirely loſt.

At Gaudaloupe and Martinico they had not heard of any damage, but ſuppoſe at Baſſaterre and St. Pierre they muſt have been much expoſed,

He alſo relates, that at theſe Iſlands there are great apprehenſions of a hurricane theſe months—that the ſages among them obſerve, with concern, the ſymptoms, that are moſtly previous to thoſe calamitous phenomena.

The ſhip Pennſylvania, Capt. Harding left Havre de Grace the 6th of June—American produce at that time was low, and there were pleaſing accounts of plentiful crops all over France. The Pennſylvania brings nothing of an intereſting nature reſpecting the French and Auſtrian armies.

The ſhip Phœbe, Capt. Juſtice, arrived this day from Liſbon. Capt. Juſtice left Liſbon the 20th June, at which time the Queen was recovering from her late indiſpoſition. Two ſhips of the line, and two friagates were fitting out, that the Queen accompanied by Doctor Willis, might, in a ſhort voyage, enjoy the benefit of the ſea air.

Thurſday laſt a powder-mill, containing about two tons of gun-powder, about 13 miles from this city, belonging to Mr. Keiſer, was by accident blown up—four people were killed, and two others thought to be mortally wounded.

Auguſt 8.

The Baltimore Daily Repoſitory of the 4th inſt. ſays—A gentleman of veracity who arrived there laſt evening, from Fort Pitt, gives the following melancholy intelligence: That on Sunday laſt a faithful Indian, that ſerved under Gen. St. Clair, and was taken on the 4th of November laſt, had arrived there—who informed that all the Commiſſioners (Major Truman, of this ſtate, Hardin, of Kentucky, and others) ſent out to invite the Indians to treaty, were maſſacred by them:—that a ſergeant and 12 men in making hay, in the neighbourhood of Fort-Jefferſon were cut off.

Monday laſt the Supreme Judicial Court of the United States met at the new City Hall, in this city—preſent, the Chief Juſtice and the whole bench of Aſſociate Judges. Buſineſs of great importance it is ſaid is pending.

Copy of a letter from James Maury, Eſq. Conſul of the United States at Liverpool, to the Secretary of State, dated May 8, 1792.

Sir,

I requeſt you to have it made known that no Tobacco-laden veſſel whatever, under one hundred and fifty tons regiſter can enter an Iriſh port without being ſubject, with cargo, to confiſcation, even if only for touching for orders to a market. This is preciſely the predicament of the Defiance, Captain Hatrons touching at Cork the 29th paſt, for orders of the conſignee here—— under ſeizure for being under ſize, but I hope will ſoon be liberated.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) JAMES MAURY.

Letters by the Britiſh Packet, ſay, that affairs were going on well in France, and that exchange between England and that country was riſing—which is a ſure indication of the public opinion being favorable to the cauſe of liberty in that country. That Poland was actually invaded by Ruſſia—That affairs in Ireland appeared to be drawing to an intereſting criſis—that the Catholics in that kingdom were now *demanding* thoſe rights and privileges which they have heretofore prayed for.

NEWYORK, July 10.

Extract of a letter from an eminent Merchant, dated Falmouth, June 9.

"As it may be uſeful to you to be acquainted with the ſtate of the markets for wheat, I have thought it neceſſary to give you the purport of ſuch advices as I have lately received from Liſbon. "This market is completely glutted with grain; no leſs than 60 cargoes now actually unloading in thie river, for which there is no ſale from on board, as theſe buyers are full and will not buy for the preſent: 100,000 moys wheat, (each moy equal to 24 buſhels) which cannot all meet ſale theſe 12 months to come. The approaching Harveſt in this kingdom and Spain promiſe to be abundant.

"The Ports of England are at preſent ſhut againſt the Inſpection of foreign grain; there is a great proſpect of a plentiful harveſt, and little ſupplies will be wanted in this country."

WINDSOR (Vermont) Auguſt 7.

By a gentleman immediately from Montreal, we learn that about four weeks ſince, the famous Indian partiſan, known by the name of Capt. Blue Jacket, was at Detroit, with about 2000 men, waiting for the Americans to come out into the woods; it is believed at Montreal, that in caſe the Americans do not go out, they will be divided into ſmall parties to harraſs our frontiers.

BOSTON, Auguſt 8.

A letter of a late date from Amſterdam informs, that the King of Pruſſia has declared war againſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia. The cauſe is ſaid to be, the inimical deſigns of Catharine againſt Poland—the ally of Pruſſia.—

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 18.

Saturday evening laſt we had a heavy fall of rain, accompanied by high wind. The clouds were very highly charged with the electric fluid, the lightning was unuſually vivid, and almoſt inceſſant. About eleven o'clock the houſe of Mr. Oliver Carpenter, wheelwright, was ſtruck, and conſiderably damaged, the lightning entering by the chimney.—Two families reſide in the houſe, ſeveral of whom experienced a ſevere ſhock, and Mr. Carpenter was rendered inſenſible for a ſhort time.

A houſe on the Weſt Side of the River was unroofed by the Wind.

We hear that a new barn with 15 tons of hay and quantity of grain in it, belonging to Mr. Stephen Burlingame, of Coventry, was burnt by the lightning, and two cows killed, which lay near the barn—Several ſtacks of barley, hay, &c. in different Parts, were alſo deſtroyed by the lightning.—At Norwich, a cow was killed the ſame evening.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 20.

Saturday Night the 11th inſt. there was a violent Tempeſt in Dartmouth and Weſtport, which did conſiderable Damage. In Dartmouth, the Houſe of Mr. Joſeph Howland, was ſtruck with Lightning, and his Wife much hurt: A Stack of Grain, belonging to Mr. Ebenezer Allen, adjoining, was conſumed by Lightning. The ſame Night Mr. Job Durfee of Portſmouth on this Iſland, had 17 Sheep killed alſo by the Lightning.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that the Method of holding Perſons up to View as Candidates for public Offices through the Channel of News-Papers, may be conſidered attended with this Advantage, that every Citizen from thence has an Opportunity of endeavouring to inveſtigate the Sentiments which they entertain on any Matters of Importance likely to be ſubject to their Deciſion, ſhould they be elected to the Offices for which they ſtand forth as Candidates—impreſſed with this Idea, he had taken the Liberty occaſionally to inquire of ſuch as were likely to be acquainted with the Gentlemen who have been recently named as Characters ſuitable to repreſent this State in Congreſs, what *their* Sentiments were upon ſome intereſting Subjects which moſt probably would come under the Conſideration of that Honorable Body, particularly the *Abolition of the Slave Trade*—divers of them of whom he made inquiry informed him, that one of the Gentlemen, Mr. Francis Malbone, of Newport, had heretofore manifeſted a *pointed* Oppoſition againſt the Suppreſſion of this Traffic, and ſtill appeared oppoſed to its immediate Abolition—The propagating of which Report, if Groundleſs, appeared to him to operate ſo prejudicially to Mr. Malbone, that he had thought it his Duty to give him this Information, that he might have an Opportunity by a public *explicit* Declaration, to clear himſelf from an Objection that would lie with ſo much Weight againſt his Character at the enſuing Election—or, if it was a true Repreſentation, that the Public might be ſeaſonably apprized, and take Meaſures accordingly—Conceiving, however, that it is impoſſible for a Gentleman of ſo much Benevolence and Humanity as Mr. Malbone's Friends ſay he poſſeſſes, to believe it right that Thouſands of his Brethren, Children of one common Parent, ſhould be forcibly rent from all the Endearments of ſocial and domeſtic Life, mutilated and enſlaved, becauſe thro' the alwiſe Diſpenſations of *Providence* they were of a different Colour, and lived upon a different Spot of Earth from himſelf.

ANECDOTE.

TWO Phyſicians in a diſtant Government, who were near Neighbours to each other, diſagreeed concerning the Practice of Phyſic; after a Spirit of Envy and Diſcord had continued a long Time, One of them reported, that he could always tell when People would die before Hand; for when he heard his Antagoniſt pulverizing Medicine in a large Mortar, it was a certain Sign of a *Funeral*.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

The ſtormy ebullitions of paſſion, from blaſphemy to murder, are leſs terrific, than one ſingle act of cool villany—A ſtill rabies, is more dangerous, than the paroxiſms of fever—Who, without preſſing temptation tells a lie, will, without preſſing temptation, act ignobly and meanly.

LAVETER.

IN a country like ours, teeming with liberty, the *petit maitre* and impudent ſlanderer, equally claim the *ſupreme* privilege of publiſhing the puerile effuſions of a diſtempered brain, or the *corrupt* overflowings of a *malignant heart*; and neither talents, virtue or urbanity, are exempt from the peſtiferous blaſts of their arrogance and villany—"The faireſt bloſſoms are the reptiles food."—Inſtead of purſuing the honorable road of acquiring reputation, they are perpetually ſtriving to bring others down to the *ſink* of their own level.

In applying theſe obſervations to the libellous writer of two pieces in the Newport Mercury, under the ſignature of Z, ſome apology may perhaps be thought neceſſary for noticing a perſon of ſuch a *kind* of character (if character he may be ſaid have) as could not much *appreciate* the merit of the gentlemen whom he traduced, had he attempted their panegyric in ſtrains even as *ſwelling* as thoſe which he beſtowed on the perſon he

was pleased to contrast them with. And however fond a certain description of persons may be, to see professional men calumniated, with a view, perhaps, of *cancelling* the obligations they are under for their services, it will always have some weight with even the depraved part of the community to know from what source it arises, for where much is said, something *must* be believed, upon the same principles that the *Billingsgate* maxim is founded, *throw all the dirt possible that some may stick*—Had the assertions of this writer respecting the faculty of this place been true, it might have been immaterial to the public, from whence they flowed.—But since they proved to be nothing more than assertions, which the *detected* writer of them has cowardly to be fashionable, accompanied with the bar of *ingratitude*, and engaged to make his acknowledgment in the last week's paper in as public a manner as the crime against the public and the gentlemen abused was committed—And since either by his own evil inclination, enmity to Faculty and distraction, or through the influence of his advisers, he has neglected it—he can now expect nothing less, than an open introduction to the public, in the dress he has chosen to wear.

In the first place—It must appear very extraordinary that no *one* but *Master Sam* in a wrong should have the consummate sagacity to know the retirement of the established Physicians of Newport when *any* other practitioner—and that *he* should be the person to tax them with ignorance, extortion and neglect of the poor, after being attended through a long and dangerous illness, in the most tender and assiduous manner, and saved by *one* of the number, when every person who saw him despaired of his life—And the same Physician has attended the other branches of his family, in *much* illness with equal tenderness and success for *many* years, without ever demanding any compensation for his trouble whatever.—How far this will bear the imputation of ignorance, extortion, and neglect, the public will determine.—It may appear very extraordinary also that after *Master Sammy*, was detected in being the *scribe* in this calumny, he should have the effrontery to positively deny that he ever saw a single sentence of either of the two publications above mentioned till published—declaring his abhorrence of such a piece of abuse that had not the least foundation in truth—and equally extraordinary it may appear that after this, he should confess himself the Author.—and promise repeatedly to make his acknowledgment, in the last week's paper, and for this purpose wrote one and showed it to the gentleman who detected him, wherein he attributed his conduct in this affair to *insanity*—And finally to *demonstrate* that he is one of the most extraordinary *creatures* of the age, he has again violated his engagement.

The person who makes falsehood and calumny his business and stand ably abides the consequences without retraction, has at least the merit of confidence; but the reverse argues a boyish villainy for which the rod appears the best chastisement.

To conclude with a *little* advice since he is so fond of advising the *faculty*—instead of studying old Dispensatories and other stale books, to which matter for weekly essays, he might be better employed in the perusal of criminal jurisprudence—and for this purpose he might very properly begin with the ancient laws of the good state of Connecticut, where he may find the following paragraph:

WHOEVER PUBLISHES A LIE TO THE PREJUDICE OF HIS NEIGHBOUR SHALL SIT IN THE STOCKS OR BE WHIPPED FIFTEEN STRIPES.

At a TOWN COUNCIL—Newport, August 3, 1792.

ASSIZE of BREAD for the present Month.

	lb.	oz.
Good merch mate flour		
6 Penny Loaf shall weigh	1	14.
2 Penny Do.		15.
Penny Water Biscuit,		7½.

Witness,
PELEG BARKER, jun. C. C.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Aug. 1792.

ENTERED,

	from
Sloop Betsy, Barlow,	South-Kingstown
— Ranger, Gadding,	Philadelphia
— Lively, Cahoon,	New York
— Apollo, Cahoon,	New-York
— Martha, Northam,	Charleston

CLEARED,

	for
Sloop Hannah, Topham,	New York
— Sally, Bunker,	New Bedford
Brig Ruth, Salisbury,	Hispaniola

CHEESE—BEEF
AND
BARLEY.

Cash and a generous Price given for any Quantity, by

John L. Boss,

Who has for SALE at his STORE,
MOLASSES by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown Sugar by the Barrel,
Coffee by the Barrel or Dozen Pounds,
Indigo (best French) by the Hundred or Pound,
Philadelphia Flour by the Barrel,
Ditto best Ship Bread by the Barrel,
New England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Barrels of prime Beef,
One Patent Iron Cabose with an Oven.

August—1792.

CLARKE & HAMMOND,

Have for Sale, at their Store, by Wholesale and Retail

FRANKLIN STOVES of different sizes,
Close Cast Ditto, large and small,
Sheet Iron for the Pipes to Ditto,
Cast Cheeks of different Kinds and Size,
Pots, Kettles, &c. &c.
German Steel,
[illegible] best Kind,
[illegible],
[illegible] & Bar Lead,
[illegible],
White Lead, dry & ground in Oil,
Redwood, Logwood & Fustick,
Copperas and Alum,
Brimstone,
Writing and wraping Paper,
Wool and Cotton Cards,
Glass Ware of different Kinds,
20d, 10d, 8d, 6d and 4d Nails, warranted good,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
St. Croix and Demerara Rum,
Geneva and Brandy,
New England Rum,
[illegible],
Bohea Tea,
Pork, Flour, Beef & Pork,
A few Barrels of Salmon,
Oil,
Allspice,
Sundries.
Sugar,
Hard Soap.

A LIKEWISE,

A small Assortment of CLOTH GOODS and CUTLERY WARE, all of which shall be sold at the very lowest Prices for Cash.—They also wish to inform their friends and customers, that their Sloop Industry is now ready to receive Lumber and Cheese on Freight for Philadelphia, and those that would prefer selling at the going Price here, they will pay the Money on Delivery of the Lumber and Cheese.

Newport, August 3, 1792.

THE
AMERICAN ORACLE,

May be had at the Post Office, in Newport—Price Two Dollars—Containing

A GREAT Variety of Chronological, Astronomical, Religious, Political, Physical, and other Subjects, necessary to be known in all Families, for the Promotion of their present *Ability*, and future *Happiness*: all of which are calculated according to modern Position, by, and the Experience and Observation of Men of great Learning and Skill in the Philosophical Profession.

By the Hon. SAMUEL STEARNS, L. L. D.

Wanted,

TWO or Three Journeymen Shoemakers, at either Mens' or Womens' Work—Likewise an active Lad that would wish to learn the Shoemaking Business, as an Apprentice, by

JAMES CHAPPELL.

Newport, August 13, 1792.

JAMES CENTER returns his Thanks to the Ladies for their former Custom would inform them he has just received a fresh Supply of good Hair, and can now supply them with BRAIDS of all Sizes, and the fashionable CUSHING.

Newport, July 23, 1792.

FOR SALE,

BY Order of the Superior Court, FOUR Acres and an Half of excellent Pasture Land, lying on the Hill, East of a Lot late the Property of Capt. Robert Sherman, deceased; Also a Garden Lot, fronting Seventy feet on Thames-street, opposite Capt. Charles Handy's, and is Ninety-five Feet back, late the Property of the aforesaid Robert Sherman.—For Particulars inquire of

SAMUEL THEBODY, *surviving Executor.*

Newport, 13th August, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter Cask,
Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,
Rotha Duck by the Bolt,
Cordage of all sizes,
One cask of good Porter, containing [illegible] Dozen.

Also two Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town-House is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

Likewise the well-known House, Wharf and Store, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Business these many Years, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

GREENWOOD,
DENTIST,

WILL positively leave this Place in a few Days, he, therefore, with an Intention to be Good, offers his Service to those Persons who wish to preserve their Teeth, as also those who have had the Misfortune to lose any, and begs Leave to inform them, that by applying to him they may be assured of being benefitted by a highly improved and judicious Execution of his Profession.

Newport, Aug. 13, 1792.

Mr. Champion,

RESPECTFULLY informs the PUBLIC, that he hath lately imported from FRANCE, a very extraordinary

HAND-ORGAN,

playing 29 different Tunes, with Variations of the newest Compositions; among which is the Whole Grand Overture of Panurgue—Gentlemen and Ladies who would wish to hear this extraordinary Instrument, please to apply from 7 'till 9 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at M. ADANCOURT's House at the Foot of the Parade, a little below the Brick-Market—If any private Company should want to hear this Organ in a private House, please to let him know where, and at what Time.

The Price of Admittance 6 d. each Person.

He has also just imported from Europe, fine Muslins, Calicoes, Shawls, Fans, Hats, Feathers, and a Gold Repeating Watch, enamelled with fine Pearls——and sundry other Articles.

Newport, August 13, 1792.

COME and TRY
At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.

A fresh and general Assortment

of English and European GOODS, imported in the last Ships from England, to be sold for Cash, upon as reasonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

BARLEY.

CASH and the highest Price, will be given for a Quantity of clean Barley—

Gibbs & Channing.

They have just received and to sell, the PHILADELPHIA and SWEDES BAR IRON

August 13, 1792.

An excellent and complete Assortment of choice

English Goods,

imported by the last Ships, just opened, and now selling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green
and Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Customers for past Favours, and flatter themselves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to sell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Bushel or larger Quantity.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Abraham Harding, of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Providence on the last Monday of October next: to shew Cause, if any they have why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Act of Insolvency should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

August 9, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Town-Council of Charlestown, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of PELEG LEWIS late of Charlestown, deceased, represented insolvent—Six Months hath been already allowed and the Business is not retired—Said Town-Council taking the Matter into Consideration hath allowed Six Months more, from the Date hereof, to receive and examine the above said Claims—All Persons therefore, that have any Demands against said Estate, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, to either of us the Subscribers, on the last Monday in August, the last Monday in October, and the last Monday in December next, at the Dwelling House of General Joseph Stanton, in Charlestown.

THOMAS SHEFFIELD,
DANIEL STANTON.

Charlestown, July 2, 1792.

was pleased to contrast them with. And however fond a certain description of persons may be, to see professional men calumniated, with a view, perhaps, of *cancelling* the obligations they are under for their services, it will always have some weight with even the depraved part of the community to know from what source it arises, for where much is said, something *must* be believed, upon the same principles that the *Billingsgate* maxim is founded, *throw all the dirt possible that some may stick*—Had the assertions of this writer respecting the faculty of this place been true, it might have been immaterial to the public, from whence they flowed.—But since they proved to be nothing more than assertions, which the *detected* writer of them has confessed to be falsehoods, accompanied with the sin of *ingratitude*, and engaged to make his acknowledgment in the last week's paper in as public a manner as the crime against the public and the gentlemen abused was committed—And since either by his own evil innate propensity to falsehood and detraction, or through the influence of his advisers, he has withheld it—he can *now* expect nothing less, than an open introduction to the public, in the dress he has chosen to wear.

In the first place—It must appear very extraordinary that no *one* but *Master* Sam. Rowland should have the consummate sagacity to know the relative merit of the established Physician of Newport with *any* other practitioner—and that *he* should be the person to tax them with ignorance, extortion and neglect of the poor, after being attended through a long and dangerous illness, in the most tender and assiduous manner, and raised by *one* of the number, when every person who saw him dispaired of his life—And the same Physician has attended the other branches of his family, in *much* sickness with equal tenderness and success for *many* years, without ever demanding any compensation for his trouble whatever.—How far this will bear the imputation of ignorance, extortion, and neglect, the public will determine.—It may appear very extraordinary also, that after *Master Sammy*, was detected in being the *scribe* in this calumny, he should have the effrontery to positively deny that he ever saw a single sentence of either of the two publications above mentioned till published—declaring his abhorrence of such a piece of abuse that had not the least foundation in truth—and equally extraordinary it may appear that after this, he should confess himself the Author.—and promise repeatedly to make his acknowledgment, in the last week's paper, and for this purpose wrote one and showed it to the gentleman who detected him, wherein he attributed his conduct in this affair to *insanity*—And finally to *demonstrate* that he is one of the most extraordinary *creatures* of the age, he has again violated his engagement.

The person who makes falsehood and calumny his business and steadfastly abides the consequences without retraction, has at least the merit of consistence; but the reverse argues a boyish villany for which the rod appears the best chastisement.

To conclude with a *little* advice since he is so fond of advising the *faculty*—instead of studying old Dispensatories and other stale books, to fetch matter for weekly essays, he might be better employed in the perusal of criminal jurisprudence—and for this purpose he might very properly begin with the ancient laws of the good state of Connecticut, where he may find the following paragraph:

WHOEVER PUBLISHES A LIE TO THE PREJUDICE OF HIS NEIGHBOUR SHALL SIT IN THE STOCKS OR BE WHIPPED FIFTEEN STRIPES.

At a TOWN COUNCIL—Newport, August 8, 1792.

ASSIZE of BREAD for the present Month.

Good merchantable Flour	lb.	oz.
¼ Penny Loaf shall weigh	1	14.
2 Penny Do.		15.
Penny Water Biscuit,		7½.

Witness,
PELEG BARKER, jun. C. C.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Aug. 13.

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Betsy, Barlow,	Sea-Brook
— Ranger, Gladding,	Philadelphia
— Lively, Cahoone,	New-York
— Apollo, Cahoone,	New-York
— Martha, Northam,	Charleston
CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Hannah, Topham,	New-York
— Sally, Bunker,	New Bedford
Brig Ruth, Salisbury,	Hispaniola

CHEESE—BEEF
AND
BARLEY.

Cash and a generous Price given for any Quantity, by

John L. Boss,

Who has for SALE at his STORE,
MOLASSES by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown Sugar by the Barrel,
Coffee by the Barrel or Dozen Pounds,
Indigo (best French) by the Hundred or Pound,
Philadelphia Flour by the Barrel,
Ditto best Ship Bread by the Barrel,
New England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Barrels of prime Beef,
One Patent Iron Caboose with an Oven.

August—1792.

CLARKE & HAMMOND,

Have for Sale, at their Store, by Wholesale and Retail,

FRANKLIN STOVES of different sizes,
Close Cast Ditto, large and small,
Sheet Iron for the Pipes for Ditto,
Cast Cabooses of different Kinds and size,
Pots, Kettles, &c. &c.
German Steel,
Bar Iron of the best Kind,
Window Glass,
Brass Kettles,
Powder, Shot & Bar Lead,
Spanish Brown,
White Lead, dry & ground in Oil,
Redwood, Logwood and Fustick,
Copperas and Alum,
Brimstone,
Writing and wraping Paper,
Wool and Cotton Cards,
Glass Ware of different Kinds,
10d, 7d, 8d, 6d and 4d Nails, warranted good,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
St. Croix and Demerara Rum,
Geneva and Brandy,
New England Rum,
Molasses,
Bohea Tea,
Rice, Flour, Beef & Pork,
A few Barrels of Salmon,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Nutmegs,
Ginger,
Hard Soap.

ALSO,

A small Assortment of CLOTH GOODS and CUTLERY WARE, all of which will be put at the very lowest Price, for Cash—They also wish to inform their Friends and Customers, that their Sloop Industry is now ready to receive Barley and Cheese on Freight for Philadelphia; and those that would prefer selling at the going Price here, they will pay the Money on Delivery of the Barley and Cheese.

Newport, August 20, 1792.

THE
AMERICAN ORACLE,

May be had at the POST-OFFICE, in Newport—Price Two Dollars—Containing

A GREAT Variety of Chronological, Astronomical, Religious, Political, Physical, and other Subjects, necessary to be known in all Families, for the Promotion of their present *Felicity*, and future *Happiness*: all of which are calculated according to modern Philosophy, and the Experience and Observation of Men of great Learning and Skill in the Philosophical Profession.

By the Hon. SAMUEL STEARNS, L L.D.

Wanted,

TWO or Three Journeymen Shoemakers, at either Mens' or Womens' Work—Likewise an active Lad that would wish to learn the Shoemaking Business, as an Apprentice, by

JAMES CHAPPELL.

Newport, August 18, 1792.

JAMES CENTER returns his Thanks to the Ladies for their former Custom would inform them he has just received a fresh Supply of good Hair, and can now supply them with BRAIDS of all Sizes, and the fashionable CUSHING.

Newport, July 23, 1792.

FOR SALE,

BY Order of the Superio Court, Four Acres and an Half of excellent Pasture Land, situate on the Hill, Part of a Lot late the Property of Capt. Robert Shearman, deceased: Also a Garden Lot, fronting Seventy five Feet upon Pelham-street, opposite Capt. Charles Handy's, and is Ninety-five Feet back, late the Property of the aboveſaid Robert Shearman.—For Particulars inquire of

SAMUEL FREEBODY, *surviving Executor.*

Newport, 13th August, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter Cask,
Brown Sugar by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,
Russia Duck by the Bolt,
Cordage of all Sizes,
One cask of good Porter, containing 78 Dozen.

Also two Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

Likewise the well-known House, Wharf and Stores, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Business these many Years, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

GREENWOOD,
DENTIST,

WILL positively leave this Place in a few Days, he, therefore, with an Intention to do Good, offers his Service to those Persons who wish to preserve their Teeth, as also those who have had the Misfortune to lose any, and begs Leave to inform them, that by applying to him they may be assured of being benefitted by a highly improved and judicious Execution of his Profession.

Newport, Aug. 13, 1792.

Mr. Champion,

RESPECTFULLY informs the PUBLIC, that he hath lately imported from FRANCE, a very extraordinary

HAND-ORGAN,

playing 29 different Tunes, with Variations of the newest Compositions; among which is the Whole Grand Overture of Panurgue—Gentlemen and Ladies who would wish to hear this extraordinary Instrument, please to apply from 7 'till 8 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at M. ADANCOURT's House at the Foot of the Parade, a little below the Brick-Market—If any private Company should want to hear this Organ in a private House, please to let him know where, and at what Time.

The Price of Admittance 6d. each Person.

He has also just imported from Europe, fine Muslins, Calicoes, Shawls, Fans, Hats, Feathers, and a Gold Repetition Watch, enamelled with fine Pearls——and sundry other Articles.

Newport, August 13, 1792.

COME and TRY
At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.

A fresh and general Assortment

of English and European GOODS, imported in the last ships from England, to be sold for Cash, upon as reasonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

BARLEY.

CASH and the highest Price, will be given for a Quantity of clean Barley—by

Gibbs & Channing.

They have just received and for sale, as usual PHILADELPHIA and SWEDES BAR IRON

August 13, 1792.

An excellent and complete Assortment of choice

English Goods,

imported by the last Ships, just opened, and now selling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green and Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Customers for past Favours, and flatter themselves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to sell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel, Indian Corn and Rye, per Bushel or larger Quantity.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Abraham Harding, of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in October next; to shew Cause, if any they have why his Petition, for the Benefit of the Act of Insolvency should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Secry.*

August 9, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners, by the Hon. Town-Council of Charlestown, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of PELEG LEWIS, late of Charlestown, deceased, represented insolvent—Six Months hath been already allowed and the Business is not settled—Said Town-Council taking the Matter into Consideration hath allowed Six Months more, from the Date hereof, to receive and examine the aboveſaid Claims—All Persons therefore, that have any Demands against said Estate, are hereby requested to exhibit the same, to either of us the Subscribers, on the last Monday in August, the last Monday in October, and the last Monday in December next, at the Dwelling-House of General Joseph Stanton, in Charlestown.

THOMAS SHEFFIELD,
DANIEL STANTON.

Charlestown, July 2, 1792.

Mr. BARNES,

Pleaſe to give the following little Extract from a Poem entitled "an Appeal to England on behalf of the abuſed Africans," a place in your paper, and oblige

A CUSTOMER.

"THOU man of wealth! whoſe chariot ſhakes the plain,
Who deal'ſt in heart achs, miſery, and pain,
I'll ſpeak thee: though thy face and actions cry
"I live my fill, and value not who die;
"Tell me no more what others hearts endure,
"For my heart achs not while my wealth's ſecure."
Ah, thou art poor! the moment muſt arrive,
'Twixt do no more for thee than dying —;
Stretch'd on thy death bed in the darken'd room,
And trembling for thy everlaſting doom;
In that dread moment all thy ill got ſtore,
Will be abhorr'd, or thought upon no more.
Thy meſſings then, if reaſon holds her place,
Will go, with mine, among a murder'd race;
Will go where Afric's fable daughters wail,
And hear of human woes, a ſad detail!"

By Order of the Aſſignees, will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premiſes, on Wedneſday the 12th of September next, if fair Weather, otherwiſe on the next fair Day,

THAT well-known excellent FARM of the late Richard Greene, of Warwick, containing about 200 Acres, together with the elegant and commodious Man-ſion-Houſe, Barn, Cribs, and other Out-Buildings thereon ſtanding.—Said Farm will be ſold together or in Diviſions as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers.

The Terms will be made known on the Day and Place of Sale.

July 26, 1792.

IN Obedience to the Order of the Hon. Major-General Thomas Holden, of the 6th of *July*, 1792, I hereby call on all Officers commanding Regiments, Battalions and Companies, within the County of Waſhington, to make out a Return of their reſpective Regiments, Battalions and Companies, by the 10th of September next, and forward the ſame to Major *Henry Shearman*, jun. of South Kingſtown, who is hereby appointed Brigade-Major for the County of Waſhington.

SAMUEL SEGAR, *B. General.*

South Kingſtown, Auguſt 3, 1792.

French School.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his School for teaching the

French Language,

On the firſt of Auguſt next, at

Mr. ROGERS's ACADEMY,

for both Sexes, every Afternoon, beginning at Two o' Clock until Five, Saturday excepted, and requeſts the Encouragement of thoſe who are deſirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and Two Dollars every Quarter, for each Scholar.

He will alſo teach at his Houſe, on the Long-Wharf, every Morning from Nine to Twelve, for thoſe who cannot conveniently attend at the Academy.

Boarding and Lodging for young Gentlemen from the Country.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, July 30, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Peckham

In Broad-ſtreet, at the moſt reaſonable Prices, the following BOOKS, viz.

WHISTON's JOSEPHUS, printed in a large plain Letter and furniſhed with beautiful Maps of the Countries ſpoken of; Moore's Travels through France &c. 2 Vols. Nugent's Travels through Germany, 2 Vols. Manners in Portugal, 2 Vols.—McDonald's Travels; Life of Capt. Cooke; Cooke's Voyages; Pope's Works; Beauties of Gentes; Adam's Travels, 2 Vols. Hervey's Meditations; Night Thoughts; Hiſtory of the Bible; Paradiſe Loſt; Ditto Regain'd; Sanford & Martin; Bruce's Travels; Laveter's Aphoriſms; Vicar of Wakefield; Young Grandiſon; Carver's Travels; Britiſh Letter Writer; Entick's Dictionary; Shipwreck; Lord Littleton's Works; Father's Legacy; Life of Elwes; Village, a Poem; Poor Soldier; Jeſt Books; Paine's Rights of Man, Part 2d; Leſſons to a young Prince; Appeal, by Burke; Boyer's Dictionary, French and Engliſh; Boyer's Grammar, 26th Edition, London printed, 1788; Clarendon's Spelling Dictionary; Æſop's Fables.

Newport, July 27, 1792.

Elizabeth Miller

Reſpectfully informs her Friends, and the Public in general, that ſhe has lately received a freſh Aſſortment of Articles in the GROCERY way, among which are—

MADEIRA, Sherry, Liſbon, Port, Malaga, Claret, and Tenerife } WINE,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Geneva,
W. I. & N. E. Rum,
Fruits in Caſks and Jars,
Currants,
BEST TURKEY FIGS,
Smyrna Ditto,
Prunes,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Beſt Florence Oil in Flaſks & Bottles,
Vinegar,
MUSCATELLA WINE, of a ſuperior Quality,
Frontinac Ditto,
CAPERS in Bottles,
Ditto by the lb.—freſh,
BASKET SALT,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves,
Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas of the firſt Quality,
Flour,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Coffee,
Starch,
Muſtard,
Loaf Sugar, both ſingle double refined,
Powdered & Muſcovado Ditto,
Long and ſhort Pipes,
Houſe Brooms,
White-Waſh Ditto,

With a Variety of other Articles not enumerated.

Newport, July 30, 1792.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt &c. &c.

Likewiſe MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

Newport, March 12, 1792.

CAPT. THOMAS COTTRELL having informed us the Subſcribers, that he having in the Courſe of Converſation recounted to ſome of his familiar Acquaintance the Purport of the Evidence of Iſrael Williams, of North Kingſtown, in the Caſe, United States & Thomas Cottrell, it being grounded on a Libel againſt his Sloop; and the ſaid Iſrael Williams having denied the Statement made by the ſaid Thomas Cottrell, upon which the ſaid Thomas Cottrell has deſired us, for the general Satisfaction, to recount the Circumſtances—We, therefore, being preſent at the Trial, and willing to give every Satisfaction therein, do affirm, according to our beſt Recollection, that the ſaid Iſrael Williams did declare before the Court, that he went to work for Thomas Cottrell at Ten o'Clock, on a certain Day, in the Morning, and that, at that Time, there was, as he ſaw, Ten or Twelve Hogſheads of Molaſſes, in the ſaid Cottrell's Store.—In the Courſe of the Trial, Mr. Bourn, Counſel for Cottrell, aſked ſaid Williams if he could ſwear there was Eight Hogſheads in the Store at that Time? and Williams anſwered, he could not—Mr. Bourn then aſked him, if he could ſwear there was Seven? he (Williams) anſwered, he could not.—Mr. Bourn, in ſtating Williams's Evidence to the Judge, obſerved, that the Evidence did not aſcertain a ſufficient Quantity to bring the Cauſe within the Statute, that Williams, the Witneſs, could not ſwear to the Number of even Seven or Eight Hogſheads—Upon which Mr. Channing, Attorney-General for the United States, replied, that Williams would ſwear to Ten or Twelve Hogſheads being in the Store at that Time, and called on Iſrael Williams, who declared upon the Oath he had taken, that there was at the Time alluded to Ten or Twelve Hogſheads, as mentioned by Mr. Channing.

DANIEL ANTHONY,
REMEMBRANCE SIMMONS,
July 27, 1792. GIDEON WANTON,
JOSEPH GARDNER,
BENJAMIN W. CASE.

Jacob Iſaacks

HAS for Sale, ſeveral Houſes and Lots of Land in different Parts of this Town, all which will be ſold ſo cheap, as will bring the Purchaſers from 8 to 10 per Cent. for their Money.

Some Farms on the Iſland, and on the Main, that will bring in to the Purchaſer 6 per Cent. and upwards

He purchaſes Sold ers Depreciation Ballances, and 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, and deferred Stock, Final and Loan Office Certificates, Old Continental Bills, New Emiſſion Money, Indents, Rhode-Iſland and Boſton State Notes.

Any Perſons having Sloops, Schooners or Brigs from 60 to 120 Tons, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to him.

John Thompſon

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the Houſe of Capt. John Andrews, to the Houſe of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Advance for Caſh,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Low pric'd Ditto,
Baizes,
Iriſh Linens,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Calicoes and Chinzes,
Bed Furniture,
Shalloons,
Black Everlaſting,
Silk Poplins,
Tammies,
Taborets,
Calimancoes,
Silk Crape,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

TO BE LET,

Three or Four very commodious CHAMBERS.—Inquire of the Printer.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Providence July 6th, 1792.

AGREEABLY to the Act of Congreſs, paſſed at the laſt Seſſion, for eſtabliſhing a uniform Militia in the United States—the Commanding-Officers of the ſeveral military Companies in this State, of every Deſcription, are hereby directed to enrol all the free white male Citizens with in their reſpective Diſtricts, between the Ages of 18 and 45; and make a Return of ſuch Enrolment to the Commandants of the Regiments to which they reſpectively belong, on or before the 20th Day of Auguſt next.—And the Commandants of the ſeveral Regiments are directed from the ſaid Returns, to have made out Regimental Returns, and tranſmit the ſame, by the 10th of September, to the Brigade-Majors of their ſeveral Brigades.—And the ſeveral Brigade Majors in the State are directed, from the Regimental Returns as aforeſaid, to make out Brigade Returns and forward them to the Adjutant General, by the 20th of September, who is alſo directed from the Returns forwarded to him to make out a general Return—and lay the ſame before his Excellency the Governor, by the 10th of October—in Order that the regular Return of the Militia of this State may be had before the Legiſature at their Seſſion in October next.

THOMAS HOLDEN, *Major-General.*

IN Obedience to the above Orders, and agreeably to the 6th Section of the Act of Congreſs of the 8th of May, 1792, I call upon all Officers commanding Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Companies, within this State, to have made out and forwarded to me, on or before the 20th of September next, a Return of their reſpective Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Companies; ſo that I may be enabled from all which Returns to make out One General Return to his Excellency the Governor, as above directed.

SIMEON MARTIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE LOTTERY,

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26040
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and thoſe Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Uſe of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Claſs are now ready for Sale, by Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PIERCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

The Firſt and Third Claſs provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Claſs, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will ſhortly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the Firſt Claſs, received in pay at One Dollar each.

Mr. BARNES,

Please to give the following little Extract from a Poem entitled "an Appeal to England on behalf of the abused Africans," *a place in your paper, and oblige*

A CUSTOMER.

"THOU man of wealth! whose chariot shakes the plain,
Who deal'ſt in heart achs, miſery, and pain,
I'll ſpeak thee; though thy face and actions cry
"I live myſelf, and value not who die;
"Tell me no more what others hearts endure,
"For my heart achs not while my wealth's ſecure."
Ah, thou art poor! the moment muſt arrive,
'Twill do no more for thee than dying —;
Stretch'd on thy death bed in the darken'd room,
And trembling for thy everlaſting doom;
In that dread moment all thy ill got ſtore,
Will be abhorr'd, or thought upon no more.
Thy muſings then, if reaſon holds her place,
Will go, with mine, among a murder'd race;
Will go where Affic's fable daughters wail,
And hear of human woes, a ſad detail!"

By Order of the Aſſignees, will be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premiſes, on Wedneſday the 12th of September next, if fair Weather, otherwiſe on the next fair Day,

THAT well-known excellent FARM of the late Richard Greene, of Warwick, containing about 700 Acres, together with the elegant and commodious Manſion-Houſe, Barn, Cribs, and other Out-Buildings thereon ſtanding.—Said Farm will be ſold together or in Diviſions as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers.

The Terms will be made known on the Day and Place of Sale.

July 26, 1792.

IN Obedience to the Order of the Hon. Major-General Thomas Holden, of the 6th of July, 1792, I hereby call on all Officers commanding Regiments, Battalions and Companies, within the County of Waſhington, to make out a Return of their reſpective Regiments, Battalions and Companies, by the 10th of September next, and forward the ſame to Major *Henry Shearman*, jun. of South Kingſtown, who is hereby appointed Brigade-Major for the County of Waſhington.

SAMUEL SEGAR, *B. General.*

South-Kingſtown, Auguſt 3, 1792.

French School.

THE Subſcriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his School for teaching the

French Language,

On the firſt of Auguſt next, at

Mr. ROGERS's ACADEMY,

for both Sexes, every Afternoon, beginning at Two o' Clock until Five, Saturday excepted, and requeſts the Encouragement of thoſe who are deſirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and Two Dollars every Quarter, for each Scholar.

He will alſo teach at his Houſe, on the Long-Wharf, every Morning from Nine to Twelve, for thoſe who cannot conveniently attend at the Academy.

Boarding and Lodging for young Gentlemen from the Country.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, July 30, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Thomas Peckham

In Broad-ſtreet, at the moſt reaſonable Prices, the following BOOKS, viz.

WHISTON's JOSEPHUS, printed in a large plain Letter and furniſhed with beautiful Maps of the Countries ſpoken of; Moore's Travels through France &c. 2 Vols. Nugent's Travels through Germany, 2 Vols. Manners in Portugal, 2 Vols.—McDonald's Travels; Life of Capt. Cooke; Cooke's Voyages; Pope's Works; Beauties of Gentes; Adam's Travels, 2 Vols. Hervey's Meditations; Night Thoughts; Hiſtory of the Bible; Paradiſe Loſt; Ditto Regain'd; Sanford & Martin; Bruce's Travels; Laveter's Aphoriſms; Vicar of Wakefield; Young Grandiſon; Carver's Travels; Britiſh Letter Writer; Entick's Dictionary; Shipwreck; Lord Littleton's Works; Father's Legacy; Life of Elwes; Village, a Poem; Poor Soldier; Jeſt Books; Paine's Rights of Man, Part 2d; Leſſons to a young Prince; Appeal, by Burke; Boyer's Dictionary, French and Engliſh; Boyer's Grammar, 26th Edition, London printed, 1788; Clarendon's Spelling Dictionary; Æſop's Fables.

Newport, July 27, 1792.

Elizabeth Miller

Reſpectfully informs her Friends, and the Public in general, that ſhe has lately received a freſh Aſſortment of Articles in the GROCERY way, among which are—

MADEIRA, Sherry, Liſbon, Port, Malaga, Claret, and Teneriffe } WINES,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Geneva,
W. I. & N. E. Rum,
Raiſins in Caſks and Jars,
Currants,
BEST TURKEY FIGS,
Smyrna Ditto,
Prunes,
Olives,
Anchovies,
Beſt Florence Oil in Flaſks & Bottles,
Vinegar,
MUSCATELLA WINE, of a ſuperior Quality,
Frontinac Ditto,
CAPERS in Bottles,
Ditto by the lb.—freſh,
BASKET SALT,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, and Cloves,
Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas of the firſt Quality,
Flour,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Ginger,
Pepper,
Pimento,
Coffee,
Starch,
Muſtard,
Loaf Sugar, both ſingle double refined,
Powdered & Muſcovado Ditto,
Long and ſhort Pipes,
Houſe Brooms,
White-Waſh Ditto,

With a Variety of other Articles not enumerated.

Newport, July 30, 1792.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburg clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Ticklenburg,
Oznaburg,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Dowlas,
Coarſe Linens,
Cambricks,
Lawns,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8—7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Hart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt
&c. &c.

Likewiſe MOLASSES and RUM by the Hogſhead.

Newport, March 12, 1792.

CAPT. THOMAS COTTRELL having informed us the Subſcribers, that he having in the Courſe of Converſation recounted to ſome of his familiar Acquaintance the Porport of the Evidence of Iſrael Williams, of North Kingſtown, in the Caſe, United States & Thomas Cottrell, it being grounded on a Libel againſt his Sloop; and the ſaid Iſrael Williams having denied the Statement made by the ſaid Thomas Cottrell, upon which the ſaid Thomas Cottrell has deſired us, for the general Satisfaction, to recount the Circumſtances—We, therefore, being preſent at the Trial, and willing to give every Satisfaction therein, do affirm, according to our beſt Recollection, that the ſaid Iſrael Williams did declare before the Court, that he went to work for Thomas Cottrell at Ten o'Clock, on a certain Day, in the Morning, and that, at that Time, there was, as he ſaw, Ten or Twelve Hogſheads of Molaſſes, in the ſaid Cottrell's Store.—In the Courſe of the Trial, Mr. Bourn, Counſel for Cottrell, aſked ſaid Williams if he could ſwear there was Eight Hogſheads in the Store at that Time? and Williams anſwered, he could not—Mr. Bourn then aſked him, if he could ſwear there was Seven? he (Williams) anſwered, he could not.—Mr. Bourn, in ſtating Williams's Evidence to the Judge, obſerved, that the Evidence did not aſcertain a ſufficient Quantity to bring the Cauſe within the Statute, that Williams, the Witneſs, could not ſwear to the Number of even Seven or Eight Hogſheads—Upon which Mr. Channing, Attorney-General for the United States, replied, that Williams would ſwear to Ten or Twelve Hogſheads being in the Store at that Time, and called on Iſrael Williams, who declared upon the Oath he had taken, that there was at the Time alluded to Ten or Twelve Hogſheads, as mentioned by Mr. Channing.

DANIEL ANTHONY,
REMEMBRANCE SIMMONS,
July 27, 1792. GIDEON WANTON,
JOSEPH GARDNER,
BENJAMIN W. CASE.

Jacob Iſaacks

HAS for Sale, ſeveral Houſes and Lots of Land in different Parts of this Town, all which will be ſold ſo cheap, as will bring the Purchaſers from 8 to 10 per Cent. for their Money.

Some Farms on the Iſland, and on the Main, that will bring in to the Purchaſer 6 per Cent. and upwards

He purchaſes Soldiers Depreciation Ballances, and 6 per Cents, 3 per Cents, and deferred Stock, Final and Loan-Office Certificates, Old Continental Bills, New Emiſſion Money, Indents, Rhode-Iſland and Boſton State Notes.

Any Perſons having Sloops, Schooners or Brigs from 60 to 120 Tons, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to him.

John Thompſon

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the Houſe of Capt. John Andrews, to the Houſe of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholeſale and Retail, at the loweſt Advance for Caſh,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad Cloths,
Low pric'd Ditto,
Baizes,
Iriſh Linens,
Ruſſia Sheeting,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Calicoes and Chinzes,
Bed Furniture,
Shalloons,
Black Everlaſting,
Silk Poplins,
Tammies,
Taborets,
Calimancoes,
Silk Crape,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

TO BE LET,

Three or Four very commodious CHAMBERS.—Inquire of the Printer.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Providence July 6th, 1792.

AGREEABLY to the Act of Congreſs, paſſed at the laſt Seſſion, for eſtabliſhing a uniform Militia in the United States—the Commanding-Officers of the ſeveral military Companies in this State, of every Deſcription, are hereby directed to enrol all the free white male Citizens within their reſpective Diſtricts, between the Ages of 18 and 45; and make a Return of ſuch Enrolment to the Commandants of the Regiments to which they reſpectively belong, on or before the 20th Day of Auguſt next.—And the Commandants of the ſeveral Regiments are directed from the ſaid Returns, to have made out Regimental Returns, and tranſmit the ſame, by the 10th of September, to the Brigade-Majors of their ſeveral Brigades.—And the ſeveral Brigade Majors in the State are directed, from the Regimental Returns as aforeſaid, to make out Brigade Returns and forward them to the Adjutant General, by the 20th of September, who is alſo directed from the Returns forwarded to him to make out a general Return—and lay the ſame before his Excellency the Governor, by the 10th of October—in Order that the regular Return of the Militia of this State may be had before the Legiſlature at their Seſſion in October next.

THOMAS HOLDEN, *Major-General.*

IN Obedience to the above Orders, and agreeably to the 6th Section of the Act of Congreſs of the 8th of May, 1792, I call upon all Officers commanding Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Companies, within this State, to have made out and forwarded to me, on or before the 20th of September next, a Return of their reſpective Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Companies; ſo that I may be enabled from all which Returns to make out One General Return to his Excellency the Governor, as above directed.

SIMEON MARTIN, *Adjutant-General.*

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE LOTTERY,

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26040
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand, and thoſe Prizes not demanded within Six Months after Publication, will be appropriated to the Uſe of the Bridge.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

Newport, April 23, 1792.

TICKETS in the above Claſs are now ready for Sale, by Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND, STEPHEN PIERCE, and DANIEL ROGERS.

The Firſt and Third Claſs provides for the direct Sale of 4305 Tickets in the above Claſs, from which it is highly probable the Lottery will ſhortly be drawn.

Ticket Prizes exchanged, and Blank Tickets, for the Firſt Claſs, received in pay at One Dollar each.